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## PRINCESS KAIULANI.

The Niece of Queen Liliuokalani Arrives in New York.

### HER MISSION TO AMERICA.

She Has Come More for the Purpose of Learning and Observing the Nature of the People Who Have Been Asked to Take Possession of Her Kingdom—A Pitiful Appeal to the American People.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Princess Kaiulani, niece of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, is here. She arrived yesterday on the steamer Teutonic. With her were Theophilus Davies and Mrs. Davies, who are the English guardians of the princess, Miss Davies and Miss Whartoff, companion to the princess.

E. C. McFarland, the ex-minister of finance to the dethroned Queen Liliuokalani and Dr. Mott Smith, the present Hawaiian minister to this country, went down the bay to meet the young princess. There was quite an army of curiosity seekers on the pier to get a glimpse at the princess. A suite of rooms had been engaged for the party at the Brevoort House and they were driven there immediately after coming off the steamship.



PRINCESS KAIULANI.

The princess is 18 years old. She is a tall, beautiful young woman, of sweet face and slender figure. She had brown eyes and dark complexion, that mark Hawaiian beauty. She has come to the United States, so she said, more for the purpose of learning and observing for herself the nature of the people who had been asked to take control of her country than to make formal petition for her crown.

"That," she said, "is rightfully mine, and if the Americans are the noble minded people I have learned to regard them as, they will not be a party to the outrage by which I have lost my birth-right."

In regard to her views on various aspects which the Hawaiian situation is likely to assume, Princess Kaiulani referred to her guardian, Mr. Davies, who had prepared a statement both on his own and her behalf.

The statement of Princess Kaiulani is as follows:

To the American People:  
Unbidden, I stand upon your shores to-day, where I thought so soon to receive a royal welcome on my way to my own kingdom. I come unattended, except by the loving hearts that have come with me over the wintry seas. I hear that commissioners from my land have been for many days asking this great nation to take away my little vineyard. They speak no word to me and leave me to find out as I can from the rumors of the air that they would leave me without a home or a name or a nation.

Seventy years ago Christian America sent over Christian men and women to give religion and civilization to Hawaii. They gave us the gospel, they made us a nation and we learned to love and trust America. Today three of her sons of those missionaries are at your capital asking you to undo their fathers' work. Who sent them? Who gave them authority to break the constitution which they swore they would uphold?

To-day, I, a poor, weak girl, with 'not one of my people near me, and all these Hawaiian statesmen against me, have strength to stand up for the rights of my people. Even now I can hear their wail in my heart and it gives me strength and courage and I am strong, strong in the faith of God, strong in the knowledge that I am right, strong in the strength of 70,000 people who in this free land will hear my cry and will refuse to let their flag cover dishonor to mine.

Mr. Davies in his statement recites how and when the princess was sent to England and put under his protection in order to prepare herself to assume the Hawaiian throne. Continuing, Mr. Davies says: "Her own idea and our idea has been to prepare her for the return to her own land during the present year, when she attains her majority. One of the last acts of the Hawaiian legislature was to vote a sum of \$4,000 for the expenses of the return tour of the heiress-apparent. Arrangements were in progress for her reception by the Queen of England during the coming spring, and then she was to make a prolonged visit to Washington, New York, Chicago, Boston and other great American cities, finally reaching Honolulu in October or November."

"When news reached me by cable of the revolution in Hawaii, I wrote to the minister, pointing out what appeared to me to be the grave difficulties in the way of the carrying out by the commissioners of the proposal for annexation. I stated that in my opinion no amount of reasoning and no amount of bribe would ever gain the pure Ha-

waiian vote, and that without that vote annexation could be neither completed nor carried hereafter. I then urged that a convention of all classes of voters should be called, a carefully revised constitution presented to them, that the queen should be required to abdicate, and that the Princess Kaiulani should be proclaimed queen with a council of regency of which I suggested that Mr. Dole, now head of the provisional government should be president.

"Feb. 14, I received this cablegram from Washington: 'Islands transferred; princess provided for.' Whether this cablegram was to be considered an official communication, I do not know, but it is the only communication that has reached me, and absolutely none has reached the princess. The most striking fact of this cablegram, next to apparent heartlessness, is the fact that its accuracy is not confirmed by any telegrams that have been published in England. Why it was sent, or who sent it, I do not know, but as loyal guardians and faithful friends, there was only one thing for us to do; to stand here beside the princess in the presence of the representatives of Hawaii, who would transfer her birth-right, without the civility or the humanity of one word to her of explanation or even of sympathy.

"We come here with no official status and with no official information, but with the conviction that the government and people of the United States will not lend their countenance to the disinheritance for no fault of hers or her nation, of a royal lady who has with singular grace and courage endeavored to fit herself for her high station, and has shrunk from neither duty nor sacrifice in the effort.

"I feel a good deal of sympathy for the commissioners, who must find themselves in a position of great embarrassment. Several of them were concerned in the preparation of the Hawaiian constitution of 1887, which they compelled the king to accept and since maintain. At least four of the commissioners have taken the oath to the same constitution, and it has been adopted by the nation. When Liliuokalani ascended the throne she took the usual oath, an by that constitution the Princess Kaiulani was proclaimed heiress to the throne. The queen appears to have violated her constitutional oaths and to have laid herself open to deposition, but that can not affect the constitution itself nor the oaths which the commissioners took. There is no pretense that the Hawaiian electorate ever knew of the revolution at the date of the commissioners' departure on their present mission, and it is difficult to see how they can so sufficiently define their present position as to enable them to write to the heiress-apparent and announce to her the circumstances of their arrival.

"I do not for a moment believe that any of them would be guilty of intentional cruelty, or even discourtesy to the princess, and the inconceivable treatment with their silence toward her has betrayed them into, must arise from the difficulty they find in reconciling their present attitude with the knowledge that their oath to sustain the Hawaiian constitution binds them to the succession of the princess, unless the nation itself releases them from that oath."

Mr. Davies was delighted to learn that the question of the annexation of Hawaii had taken a new turn in the senate, and practically it was laid over for the consideration of the next administration.

"We do not mean to get a hearing with President Cleveland in any official capacity," said Mr. Davies, "but simply as private individuals. What his decision is will scarcely be affected by our visit. The princess felt that in face of the threatened annexation of Hawaii by the United States she ought to come here where she could learn directly what was the true sentiment of the people.

"We will remain in New York until Friday; then we go to Boston, where we will remain until after March 4; from there we proceed to Washington, where we expect to see Mr. Cleveland."

### REAR END COLLISION.

Bad Railroad Accident Near Providence, Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, March 2.—The first boat train and mail train from New York on the Consolidated railroad had a rear end collision between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning near Pawtucket river bridge at Auburn.

Four or five persons were injured, and the 9-months-old son of Andrew Vanich was killed.

The injured are: H. M. Salsborn, Orchard street, New York, hand crushed; Miss Hattie Jenkins, Everett, Mass., injured internally; H. Jolly, 78 Prince street, New York, head crushed; H. Meyers, Providence, injured internally.

Andrew Vanich and wife, whose baby was killed, were cut about the face and head.

The boat train leaves Stonington at 3 o'clock and is due here at 4:30. The coaches parted at Pawtucket, causing an hour's delay. The train then stopped at Pawtucket bridge for repairs, and a brakeman was sent back to flag the New York train, but he was too late, and the New York mail, at 25 miles an hour, dashed into the rear coach of the boat train. The coach was almost knocked into kindling and the passengers were cut and bruised by the debris. The fireman and engineer of the New York train were not injured.

The baby killed was asleep when the accident occurred and was crushed to death.

The accident occurred about 6:30 in the morning. Two coaches and a chair car were burned. Between 15 and 20 persons were injured.

### Murder Over a Dollar.

SCHOONH, Ky., March 2.—Sunday, during a quarrel over \$1, Fayette Porter killed Jones Taylor, a negro.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Dispatches Detailing Happenings Across the Ocean.

### INTERVIEW WITH A NIHILIST.

Something About the Proposed Extradition Treaty Between Russia and United States — Prominent Professor Dead. Other Foreign News.

LONDON, March 1.—Felix Volkeholovsky, the nihilist, and Stepniak, in an interview with a reporter yesterday evening, spoke at length concerning the proposed extradition treaty between Russia and the United States. Mr. Volkeholovsky said that although the nihilist clause in the treaty purported to be directed against persons who had tried to kill members of the imperial family it, in fact, would be far more comprehensive.

The Russian authorities would use it as a dragnet for catching all persons in America whose declarations or acts were distasteful to the Russian government. His own experiences with Russian tribunals caused him to believe that if the Russian authorities wished to dispose of a Russian in the United States who was making himself obnoxious to the Russian government they would as likely as not conduct a bogus investigation, incorporate a report of it in the judicial documents, and upon this false basis make a claim for the extradition of that Russian, against whom they would allege murder or attempted murder.

Thus the Russian government would be practically omnipotent over the lives of Russians in the United States, as it would be impossible for the Washington government to get behind the documents on which the claims for extradition were based.

"You must remember," continued Mr. Volkeholovsky, "that according to the Russian penal code any political secret society which aims to change the existing form of government is liable to be treated exactly as if its members were plotting against the person of the czar or other members of the imperial family. The judicial systems, moreover, in Russia and the United States are entirely dissimilar.

"Americans ought to understand that, if their government sanctions this treaty, it is taking a step toward delivering over to torture who, according to the American standard, are perfectly good and law-abiding citizens."

Stepniak expressed emphatically his approval of all that Mr. Volkeholovsky said.

### Getting in a Hurry.

VIENNA, March 2.—The police of this city are chafing over the delay that is being met with in securing the extradition of Jacques Licco Adutt, who, under the alias of Mueller, was arrested in Chicago on the charge of robbing the Oesterisch Ungarische bank, in which he was employed, of the sum of 80,000 florins. Adutt's accomplices in the crime have all been taken into custody. One of them named Benvenisti fled to Philadelphia, but subsequently went to Berlin, where he was captured. Rudolph Weiss, another accomplice, was arrested in this city, while two other men named Antoine Weiss and Karl Koritschoner were implicated in the robbery, who were arrested in Presburg, Hungary.

### Prominent Professor Dead.

LONDON, March 2.—Professor William Minto died yesterday. Mr. Minto was born on Oct. 10, 1845, at Auchintol, Alford, Aberdeenshire, and took the degree of A. M. at Aberdeen in 1865, with honors in classics, mathematics and philosophy. He entered Oxford but left without taking a degree. He was the author of a number of works, including several novels. For four years he was editor of The Examiner, now extinct, and afterward became a leading writer of The Daily News and The Pall Mall Gazette. In 1880, he was appointed professor of logic at Aberdeen. He wrote several literary biographies for the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

### Several Persons Scalded to Death.

St. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The boiler in the Mohammedan baths in Beku, exploded yesterday when the establishment was crowded. More than 300 women and children fled naked into the street. Several persons were scalded to death.

### Madame Grevy Dead.

PARIS, March 2.—Madame Grevy, the wife of Jules Grevy, ex-president of France, died yesterday evening.

### A Village Destroyed.

MUNICH, March 2.—The village of Penting, in Bavaria, has been burned entirely.

### ONE MORE LOST DAY.

Nothing Done By Either Branch of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The post-office appropriation bill came before the senate yesterday and was discussed to some extent as to the route of the southern fast mail. That question was not disposed of when the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented. The report led to a long financial discussion, on the Sherman bond amendment, the result being, however, that the amendment was re-ceded from by the senate.

Outside of these two appropriation bills the senate had before it, in the morning hour, the McGarrahan bill, which went over, however, without action, and the Hudson river bridge bill, which was taken up by a vote of 26 to 24, but disappeared when the conference report was taken up—a result which rankled in the mind of Mr. Hill.

and led that senator to upbraid Mr. Allison for his share in the legislative struggle.

The time of the house was consumed principally in considering a motion made by Mr. Hatch to suspend the rules and pass the anti-option bill. The debate was limited to half an hour and as the time was doled out in two or three minute portions there was no opportunity to discuss the measure as it deserved to be discussed. Mr. Hatch made the longest speech and that did not exceed eight minutes. He then, stating that he had done his best to promote the interests of the farmers, left the subject to the house, and the house decided by a vote of 172 to 124 not to agree to Mr. Hatch's motion, a two-third vote being necessary under a suspension of the rules.

Some unimportant business was transacted, and the house adjourned.

### LAST INFORMAL RECEPTION.

The White House Crowded With Callers Wednesday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Harrison held his last informal public reception at the White House Wednesday afternoon. These receptions are usually small affairs and are held three times each week, the attendance ranging from 100 to 300 people.

The last one, however, was the largest public function of this character in point of attendance, held by Mr. Harrison since the first few days of his term as president, when many thousands of visitors crowded through the White House in the hope of seeing the new executive.

For more than half an hour the president shook hands with the throng that filled the east room, the lobby and the portico of the executive mansion.

It was only by taking advantage of a break in the line that he was enabled to make his escape from the hundreds that followed. It is estimated that 1,500 people passed the president before he left.

### CANADIANS SNOWBOUND.

Up Around Port Arthur They Never Saw Anything Like It.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., March 2.—Snow is six feet on the level in this city and the streets are impassable, and drifts are 15 to 20 feet deep in places. The whole town seems deserted, farmers not having attempted to come in from the outlying districts since Monday morning, when the storm began. The street car lines are blocked and people can only get about on snowshoes.

Relief parties are being made up for several teams known to have been caught in the storm. No trains are moving on the Canadian Pacific, and nothing but the telegraph poles and wires are left to indicate where the roadbed is.

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant no such snowstorm has ever visited this country.

### TOOK A SHOT AT A VOODOO.

Whisky and Superstition Start the Fists Going at St. Louis.

St. LOUIS, March 2.—Late Tuesday night two probable fatalities resulted here from negro superstition and bad whisky. At 2741 Papan street, Alex Mitchell shot and fatally wounded Caroline Jackson, "because she was a voodoo," and then surrendered.

At 409 South Twelfth street a woman, known as Hazel Ford, under the influence of liquor, objected to Fred Perry (colored) watching her gyrations and, drawing a small revolver, shot him in the back, inflicting a fatal wound. She and a companion then cleaned out the place, inflicting minor injuries on several persons.

### A Very Rough Voyage.

HALIFAX, March 2.—The British steamer R. F. Matthews, Captain Stewart, from Baltimore for Rotterdam, 19 days out from the former port, arrived Tuesday. She had terrific weather from the time of leaving, and was four days out when her high-pressure engine broke down. They had a low-pressure engine, and decided to make Halifax for repairs, and for 15 days they have been struggling to reach this port in a succession of westerly and northwesterly gales.

### Cleveland's Street Railroads.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—The East Cleveland and Broadway Street Railroad companies will announce their consolidation in a few days. All the preliminary arrangements have been completed and only the formalities remain to be concluded. The capital stock of the new company will be \$8,000,000. In forming the pool the East Cleveland company enters its property as worth \$5,600,000 and the Broadway at \$2,400,000.

### Last Day in Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 2.—Mr. Cleveland had no callers of importance yesterday, and his last day in Lakewood was passed in packing up his private papers, correspondence and personal belongings. The Cleverlands will leave the cottage at 11:30 today and the special train is expected at 11:45. The start from here will be made by 12:30.

### Must Wait Her Crooks to Flourish.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The police commissioners have decided not to send two officers to the world's fair to watch for New York crooks. Chief of the World's Fair Police John Bonfield appeared before the commissioners Tuesday and made the request in behalf of the world's fair officials.

### Both Improving.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—John W. Mackay had another good night's rest and feels further improvement today. Rippey's condition is unchanged. He slept well last night and seemed comfortable this morning. The old man talks considerably and his appetite is improving.

## OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement of the United States Treasury.

### THE REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

A Slight Increase of the Net Debt is the Result of Last Month's Operations. What the Increases Were—Receipts and Expenditures of the Month.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A slight increase of the net debt of the United States was the result of the operations of the treasury department in February as shown by the statement issued yesterday afternoon. The exact amount was \$615,699.14, made up as follows: Increase of interest bearing debt, \$800; decrease of non-interest bearing debt, \$521,881; decrease of cash in the treasury, \$1,136,980.14.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business Feb. 28, were: Interest bearing debt, \$585,084,200; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity \$2,235,237.25; debt bearing no interest, \$375,912,187.37; total, \$969,231,728.63.

There was in the treasury at the same time a total of \$764,332,266.78 of cash. The gold was \$217,672,947.91, against \$228,827,532.53 at the close of the previous month; paper, \$58,547,273.34, which was \$90,037,805.28 the month previous, and \$15,681,503.45 of deposits in national bank depositories, etc., a decrease of \$294,307.23.

Against this volume of cash there were outstanding \$601,838,346 coin and currency certificates and treasury notes and \$38,365,832.90 miscellaneous liabilities, such as national bank note redemption fund, disbursing officers' balances, etc., leaving a cash balance on hand, including the \$100,000,000 legal tender gold reserve, of \$124,128,087.83. This was \$1,136,980.14 less than at the close of the previous month.

The receipts for the month were \$30,009,892.23, divided among the following sources, as stated:

Customs, \$16,936,355.28; internal revenue, \$11,316,832.14; national bank deposit fund, \$311,730; miscellaneous, \$1,444,914.81.

The expenditures amounted to \$131,677,454—pension, \$13,494,669.26; redemption national bank notes, \$811,181; interest, \$322,224.04; ordinary, \$17,048,385.70.

In February, 1892, the receipts were \$30,755,904.57, and the expenditures \$27,482,059.13.

### STRIKE STILL ON.

Incendiary Fires and Riots of Almost Daily Occurrence.

WHEELING, March 2.—The electric street car strike is as far from settlement as ever and scenes of violence are just as frequent. Last night at 6:30 a fire, supposed to be incendiary, broke out at the carhouse of the company in South Wheeling. It was extinguished with difficulty. The loss is not serious.

Two hours later a riot occurred in the same vicinity. Two nonunion men were attacked by a mob in sympathy with the strikers, and one of them was badly hurt by a brick. A squad of police was soon on the scene and chased several of the mob for 10 squares but were unable to make any arrests. The nonunion men were taken under their protection.

The public is losing patience with the strikers, but owing to the fact that every labor organization in the city has taken up their cause and declared boycotts on all who patronize the street cars, it seems almost impossible for matters to be settled in any other way than by arbitration. The cause of the strike was the discharge of two men for discourtesy to passengers. No wage question is involved.

### Will Not Be Prosecuted.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 2.—William P. Ryan, the absconding groceryman of this city, who, through forgeries and other crooked work, victimized relatives and friends to the extent of \$10,000, will not be brought back from Kansas City, where he was arrested a few days ago. The heaviest losers are his nearest relatives, and as he has consumption they have decided not to prosecute him, as a few years' imprisonment would mean certain death. A telegram was sent the Kansas City officials yesterday authorizing Ryan's release. His wife and family still remain here.

### A. F. A. in Council.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—The national convention of the American Protective association, the anti-Catholic secret society, was called to order yesterday in Army and Navy hall by General A. C. Hawley of Chicago, the retiring president. Although the greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the numbers present and the work to be done, it was learned that eight states are represented and nearly 200 delegates in attendance. The general reports from delegates indicate that the order is very prosperous in all sections of the country and has greatly increased its membership within the year.

### Protected His Mother.

DAYTON, O., March 2.—Harry Bausman, the 16-year-old boy who brained his stepfather, Samuel Crout, with an ax two weeks ago, causing a cerebral trouble from which Crout died Saturday, was arrested at Brookville Monday on a charge of manslaughter. At the coroner's inquest, begun Tuesday, the testimony thus adduced showed that the boy was protecting his mother from assault when he struck the fatal blow.

### For Land Commissioner.

ATLANTON, Kan., March 2.—Private advices from Washington are to the effect that ex-Governor Glick is to be land commissioner.